

THE UNIVERSITY News of campus programs and events

Thinking About Tomorrow

History shows us that Syracusans have often attempted to anticipate the University's future. The 1930 *Onondagan*, for example, contains a whimsical rendering of the Quad in the year 2030, predicting the placement of a bubble-topped arena on the site of Archbold Stadium. Believe it or not.

Rarely, though, has the University attempted to contemplate its future with broad institutional scope. Nearly three years ago, Chancellor Melvin A. Eggers decided to do just that, appointing the Chancellor's Panel on the Future. The 13-member faculty group was not to concern itself with far-flung visions of the 21st century, however; it was asked to make recommendations for a future that is very near.

Last semester, the panel's report came in. The panel, chaired by Richard D. Schwartz, professor of law and social science, conducted an assessment of the University of today and presented suggestions for immediate courses of action.

The majority of the recommendations are academically oriented and carry a practical bent. They include

- establishing small, intensive seminars for first-year students;
- creating new multidisciplinary research centers;
- endowing 20 senior faculty chairs;
- achieving a \$250-million endowment by 1997; and
- strengthening the links between professional programs and liberal arts learning.

Some of the panel's ideas were more speculative. It suggested, for example, the development of at least two residential colleges, "which would comprise living-learning spaces with regular programs for ex-



According to the Chancellor's Panel on the Future, the Computer Applications and Software Engineering Center (above), now three years old, suggests a course for the future. The creation of similar research centers is one of many ideas the panel recommended in its report last fall.

ploring new ideas"; increased cooperation between the faculty and administration through "university councils"; and new initiatives in neighborhood planning that would eventually serve as a national model.

Generally, the panel said Syracuse must "demonstrate a higher level of concern for its students, their welfare and future." It suggested that through intellectually oriented seminars and basic liberal arts course requirements, the University should "emphasize the spirit of free thought to balance the prominence and attraction of the professional schools . . . and provide a sound liberal arts education for all undergraduates."

"I am confident that as a result of the panel's work," Chancellor Eggers said, "the University will be demonstrably better, and that we can now clearly define and work together toward a new threshold of excellence."

The panel's ideas are already

finding their way into action. The Office of Undergraduate Studies, for example, is developing new, University-wide programs for freshmen (for more on that, see page 36), and various schools and colleges are identifying possible new faculty positions to be permanently endowed. For Syracuse University, the future is now.

Needles in a Haystack of Data

The staff of the Kellogg Project also has the future in mind. The project's implications for the future of scholarly research are profound.

The Kellogg Project has been funded by a four-year, \$3,716,400 grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan. It is a vast new experiment in how libraries store information and then make it available for use.

The project resides in the School of Education and pertains specifically to its collection

of materials on adult education, the world's preeminent repository of English-language materials in that field. The library contains 650 linear feet of manuscripts generated over the past 50 years. It also houses one of the country's largest collections of books, audiotapes, videotapes, and photographs on adult education.

According to Roger Hiemstra, professor of adult education and project director, the materials in the archive suffer from "very gross cataloging." Researchers attempting to use them must possess patience and persistence.

The immediate goal of the Kellogg Project is to transfer most of those materials to optical disks. A relatively new medium, optical disks lie somewhere between computer floppy disks and audio compact disks. They allow for the digital storage of pictures—in this case, pictures of the pages of books, manuscripts, programs, flyers, conference notes, and other

materials held in the adult education library.

The advantages of transferring page images to a digital format are numerous. An obvious one is space; each optical disk is equivalent to roughly 100,000 pages, and new technologies may increase that tenfold. Another advantage is permanence; digital information doesn't tear or yellow at the corners.

But the most important advantage is access. Hiemstra hopes to couple the optical storage medium with high-powered computer search capabilities, similar to but more powerful than those associated with word processing. Using that system, a researcher sitting at a special optical-disk terminal could specify search categories, receive an index of related materials on his or her screen, choose an item to review, and immediately see it on the screen.

There are other possibilities, slightly more distant. Software may soon be available, for example, to "read the words" on pages while their visual image is also being recorded; the resulting computer text files would greatly enhance the "search" function. And the Kellogg Project staff members are considering various telecommunication options that would make the collection available, over phone lines, to other locations.

The immediate result of the Kellogg Project, according to Hiemstra, will be better use of the adult education collection at Syracuse. "The library has had very limited access," he says. "We're going to try to increase the number of users and do that in a number of ways."

But, he warns, "We not only have to make people more familiar with the library. We also have to convince people to use the very advanced technology."

The long-range implications are broader. "As far as we can tell, we will be the first university to use optical-disk technology for massive storage," Hiemstra says. "We are going to be on the cutting edge. We're modeling some things that will serve libraries of the future."

Who Makes the Rules?

One out of five college-aged women is the victim of forced sex. That is a sobering statistic, one that the NBC News program *1986* investigated in a short segment aired last fall.

Regrettably, the phenomenon is widespread, affecting many campuses. When *1986's* producers sought locations for research, they included SU—not because the University is more or less affected than other schools but because of a particular incident of alleged sexual misconduct that garnered extensive press coverage late last summer.

A female sophomore alleged that junior Tom Watson accompanied her from a night spot to her dormitory room one evening last February and forced her to have sex. Last summer, a city court failed to indict Watson on charges of rape, but Watson later pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of sexual misconduct and was placed on probation.

In a separate University hearing, at which both Watson and the woman had their first opportunity to tell their stories, Watson was found not guilty of University infractions. The judicial board's finding, seemingly contradicting the court's ruling, caused a stir. Various individuals and groups charged that the University, as an institution, had by inference condoned sexual misconduct.

Chancellor Melvin A. Eggers conducted a separate review of the case. He determined that the hearing board's strict reading of University regulations was fair and accurate, but he supplemented the board's review with a broader study of moral standards.

Chancellor Eggers found that Watson's behavior was "unacceptable in terms of the standards that we expect of students at Syracuse University." He banned Watson, a varsity football player, from participation in the first five games of the season and placed him on University probation for the remainder of his SU career.

1986 came to SU not to

rehash the campus judicial process but to investigate the circumstances that lead to such incidents. By interviewing both the female student and, separately, a small group of randomly chosen students who commented on the case, correspondent Maria Shriver painted a picture of ethical confusion.

Students indicated that the guidelines for appropriate behavior in dating had become fuzzy. Each tried to identify the point at which aggressive sexual behavior becomes inexcusable but demonstrated widely divergent attitudes about a woman's right to say no.

"I don't think students really know what date rape is," said student Richard Wright.

"One of the things that is confusing about the whole matter is that apparently young people now feel that the totally unstructured life is not quite satisfactory to them, and so they like to have more rules," the Chancellor told *1986*. "But it isn't clear who's going to formulate those rules, what those rules will be, and, if there are

violations, who's going to prosecute them.

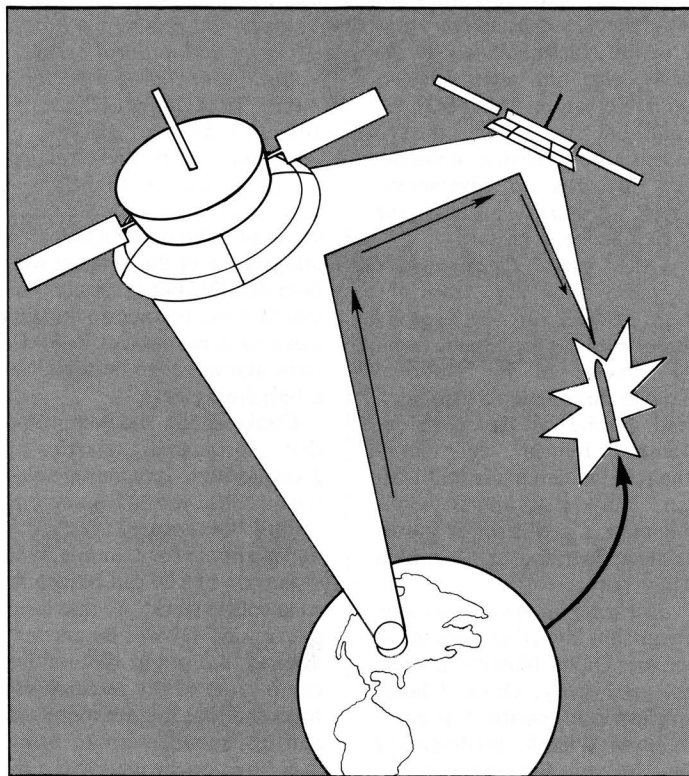
"We are trying, through an exchange of views, to come to an understanding about what kinds of behavior are going to be tolerated."

The moral of the story, according to one female student, is, "Women, when you say no, mean no. And guys, if you hear a no, take it as a no."

If the program served its purpose, students throughout the country gained a broader understanding of their own actions. At SU, two new groups have arisen. Men Stopping Rape, of which Wright is a co-founder, is an awareness-raising group. The Buddy System is an escort system devised by two resident advisors.

The War Over 'Star Wars'

Date rape wasn't the only topic of national scope on the minds of the University community during the fall. The campus, and faculty members particularly, were also giving thought to the federal government's



The Strategic Defense Initiative and its implications for University research were the subject of organized debate last semester.

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), popularly known as "Star Wars."

Universities often take an interest in topics of such social relevance, of course, but SDI is of special concern because the project brings with it millions of dollars in research opportunities. Faculty members have been debating not only the practicality and morality of SDI itself, but also the implications of accepting grant funding associated with it.

The University's official investigation of the topic took the form of a keynote lecture series, with noted experts presenting lectures throughout the semester on a spectrum of SDI-related concerns—politics, ethics, technological feasibility, economic and social concerns, and others.

The first presentation was by James H. Holmes, director of the State Department's Office of Strategic Nuclear Policy. He discussed the federal administration's reasons for pursuing SDI.

Gerard Clarefield, chairman of the history department at the University of Missouri-Columbia and co-author of *Nuclear America: Military and Civilian Nuclear Power in the U.S.*, was one guest speaker with reservations about SDI. He said that the system, though essentially defensive, nonetheless threatens our adversaries. "SDI will provide incentive for a first strike," he said.

Other guests speakers were Anthony Fainberg, from the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment; Allen Shinn, deputy director of the National Science Foundation's legislation and public affairs division; James T. Johnson, chairman of the religion department at Rutgers University; and Seymour Melman, a professor of industrial engineering at Columbia University.

The semester also saw a panel discussion involving on-campus experts David Bennett, professor of history; Oliver Clubb, professor of political science; William Wiecek, professor of law; Nahmin Horowitz, professor of physics; and Goodwin Cooke, vice president for inter-



Among the 600 or so alumni who took part in Coming Back Together II, SU's reunion for minority graduates, were the five who received Chancellor's Citations (above, from left): Suzanne de Passe, Dr. Ronald Davidson, Diane Camper, Frank Carmona, and Mary Schmidt Campbell. The reunion featured a host of social and cultural events, naturally, including a performance by Ashford & Simpson. But the heart of the weekend was its well-attended career workshops (right).



national affairs. Participants disagreed over the inherent wisdom of SDI, but most allowed that SDI had become an impediment to arms-control negotiations and ought to be used "as a bargaining chip."

Cooke chairs the committee that coordinated the series of presentations. Its mandate was not to settle the SDI issue but to give it exposure.

"We hope, for example, that discussion of SDI can be included in course work; . . . that term papers on SDI will be encouraged so that public discussions can be part of the research effort; and that faculty members and others will wish to bring their views on the issue to the attention of the committee and the University," the committee

wrote in a letter to the campus community.

Many answered that invitation. There were no conclusions reached for the institution; Syracuse University has not adopted a policy regarding SDI-related research, either for or against. But following the lectures and associated discussions, individuals on campus may have come to their own conclusions about "Star Wars" and their opportunities to take part.

Together Again

Last September, alumni Joe Caldwell Jr., Taunya Lovell Banks, Morgan Brown III, Vincent Cohen, and Albert Murray Jr. sat together on one of those career-networking panels, titled

"Marketing Your J.D. Degree."

It was a powerful group. Caldwell is a former counsel to the U.S. Supreme Court; Banks, a professor of law at the University of Tulsa; Murray, the U.S. attorney who caught E.F. Hutton illegally detaining funds; Cohen, one of the most prominent lawyers in Washington, D.C.; and Brown, the secretary and vice president of First Boston, a large investment banker.

It was no coincidence that all five of these successful people are also black; in fact, that was the point. They were back on campus to take part in Coming Back Together II, the University's reunion for black and Hispanic alumni.

CAMPUS NOTES

The first edition of Coming Back Together (CBT), held in 1983, was a pioneering venture, the first of its kind at a large, predominantly white university. Approximately 300 minority alumni attended, and the programming was largely social, intending to reacquaint the alumni with one another.

CBT II, which attracted more than 600 participants, was a different sort of event. The law-career session that Cohen led was one of 130 such sessions held during CBT II, all in just four days. They were the minority alumni's opportunity to proclaim—and build upon—their successes. It is unlikely that the University has ever seen such an ambitious program for networking and the sharing of professional wisdom.

Current students also attended the events. "An important goal of the weekend was to have our distinguished alumni see our university as a vehicle for reaching out to current minority students," said Robert Hill, vice president for program development, whose office organized CBT II.

Five Chancellor's Citations for career achievement were given during the weekend. Recipients were alumni Mary Schmidt Campbell, executive director of the Studio Museum in Harlem; Diane Camper, editorial writer for *The New York Times*; Frank Carmona, a partner in Carson Index Traders in New York City; Dr. Ronald Davidson, a general practitioner in New York City; and Suzanne de Passe, president of Motown Productions in Hollywood.

Like any reunion, CBT II did have its share of social and cultural events. Pop music stars Ashford & Simpson highlighted the agenda, but there were also a dinner-dance, opening convocation, minority art exhibition, and Sunday spiritual event in Hendricks Chapel.

"This affair went beyond my fondest dreams," said Dave Bing, alumni chairman of the event. "I not only reunited with my classmates, but also met with the largest group of minorities that I'd ever seen on SU's campus."

Fall '86 Enrollment Shows Modest Increase

A total of 16,287 full-time students registered last fall for main-campus programs at Syracuse University, a 2.7-percent increase over the previous fall.

Not included in those figures is enrollment in the Division of International Programs Abroad (DIPA), which set a new record with 565 students. Combined SU enrollment, including DIPA, University College, and all special programs, was 21,120.

The freshman class of 3,181 freshmen is SU's largest since 1947. Freshmen hail from 49 states and 30 countries; the majority are from the Northeast. There is a nearly even balance between men and women, and 12 percent of freshmen are minorities.

Other news from the admissions office includes the appointment of Susan E. Donovan as director of admissions and assistant dean of admissions and financial aid. Donovan, a graduate of the Newhouse School, has been a member of the admissions staff for 11 years. Her responsibilities include field recruitment programs, coordination of the undergraduate selection process, and minority and international student recruitment.

Conference Celebrates Leopold von Ranke

Several hundred historians—some from as far away as China and the Netherlands—met at Syracuse University in October to pay tribute to "the father of modern history," Leopold von Ranke.

The conference and associated concert by pianist Christopher O'Riley were designed to celebrate the centennial of Ranke's death and of SU's acquisition of the historian's private library.

"Ranke is the most important figure in the development of history during the 19th century," said James Powell, professor of history and conference organizer. "He believed in reconstructing the past as it actually was to describe how things

were. His methodology strongly influences scholarly research."

The Ranke collection, one of the world's richest historical archives, was a major acquisition for SU back in 1886. The University, then only 16 years old, built a new structure to house the collection; the Von Ranke Library later became the Administration Building.

ESF Completes Special Year

A convocation in late December, focusing on the future, was the culminating event in a year-long anniversary celebration by the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry (ESF).

Other events last year included a college-wide "75th birthday party" on July 28—the date that ESF was formally established in 1911—and a weekend celebration on October 10–11. The latter event featured an open house, convocation, alumni reunion, student social and square dance, traditional woodsmen's field days, banquet and dance, and presentation of ESF's first honorary degree, to Bruce J. Zobel, professor emeritus at North Carolina State University and a pioneer in genetic techniques of improving wood products.

Also on the college's agenda last year was the Fourth International Congress of Ecology, for which it was co-host. About 2,200 scientists from more than 50 countries attended the August event, described as the largest international gathering of ecologists in history. More than a dozen field trips, 30 major exhibits, and 119 symposia and plenary sessions were part of the week-long conference. More than 1,600 scholarly papers were presented.

Conference Focuses on Women Photographers

More than 250 people attended the conference, "Women in Photography: Making Connections," presented in mid-October by the Newhouse School of Public Communications.

The conference attracted both

researchers and hobbyists from around the country and featured several photographic exhibits, a book sale, paper presentations, portfolio sharing, and panel discussions on the progress and future of women in photography.

One of the concurrent exhibitions highlighted the work done by Marion Post Wolcott for the Farm Security Administration. Wolcott, now in her 80s, attended the conference and presented the keynote address. The renowned photographer has worked for *Life*, *Fortune*, and the *Philadelphia Eagle Bulletin* during her long career. Her on-campus exhibition, in the Schine Student Center's Menschel Gallery, contained images of rural America during the Depression era.

The conference was organized by Amy Doherty, University archivist and a graduate student in photojournalism.

SU Press Books Receive Commendation

Syracuse University Press has received an award of merit from the New York Regional Council of Historical Agencies. The award recognizes two books, *Henry Keck Stained Glass Studio 1913–1974* and *Upstate Literature: Essays in Memory of Thomas F. O'Donnel*, for their contributions to local history.

"As a publisher of books on New York state, SU Press has made available a wide variety of local historical material," said Michael O'Lear, executive director of the council. "These publications have presented factual information, but they have also shown how individual topics are part of the entire fabric of the state's history."

This year, SU Press will produce as many as 40 new titles, far beyond the previous annual average of 25. According to director Luther Wilson, the expanded catalog enhances SU's visibility and will help the press expand such programs as the Iroquois Studies Series.

CAMPUS NOTES

Maxwell Dean Retiring

Guthrie S. Birkhead, dean of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs for the past nine years, will leave that post later this year, once a successor has been named. He will remain an active faculty member.

"I've enjoyed being dean of the Maxwell School because of the wide range of faculty and student contacts it has afforded me," Birkhead said. "But I think it's time to step down.... The school could use some new energy."

Birkhead joined the faculty in 1950. He has been chairman of the political science department, director of the Metropolitan Studies and Public Administration programs, and associate and acting dean. He plans to conduct research in intergovernmental problems and natural resources.

The University has begun a search for Birkhead's successor, to be named later this year.

Plus-Minus Grading to Be Implemented

The University will institute a new plus-minus grading system this fall, allowing for performance assessments that are more precise.

Currently, the computers that record final grades recognize only A, B, C, D, and F and their integer grade-point equivalents, 4-0. "Whether one has a weak B or is close to an A, he would get a 3.0. That is unfair," said Peter DeBlois, University registrar.

Beginning this fall, there will be ten grading levels, each with a fractional grade-point equivalent. The numerical equivalent of B+, for instance, will be 3.33—a one-third step above a straight B.

Instituting the new system, DeBlois said, requires extensive reprogramming of certain computers, but the effort is worthwhile. He speculates, for example, that the opportunity to improve grades by smaller steps will benefit motivated students and even improve their chances of admission to graduate school.

Goldstein Auditorium Is Officially Opened

The Ann and Alfred R. Goldstein Auditorium in the Schine Student Center was officially dedicated last fall in a stage show featuring dozens of student performers.

The auditorium was actually completed late last spring, just in time for a number of Commencement Weekend programs, but the October 9 dedication was the first campus-wide event in the facility. Among those in attendance were the Goldsteins, whose \$1.5-million gift made the auditorium possible.

The dedication show featured 15 different student performers and groups, ranging from classical pianist (and Chinese citizen) Shi-Guang Cui to the student rock band Harsh Reality, which rose with a thunderous beat on the auditorium's large orchestra lift.

The 1,800-seat, multiconfiguration auditorium also lends itself to multimedia events, so the students' performances were augmented by a variety of slide and video presentations. The evening closed with a tribute to the Goldsteins and a grand entrance by the entire SU Marching Band.

Short Is Top Teacher

Sarah Short, professor of nutrition and food science, is the Syracuse University Teacher/Scholar of the Year, an award sponsored by the United Methodist Church.

Short, a faculty member since 1966, is well-known for her unique teaching style, often utilizing strobe lights, slides, music, and television commercials. Since 1968, when she first rode her motorcycle into class, she has been known as one of the University's most colorful and popular professors.

"I want to hold my students' attention. I am enthusiastic about nutrition and want my students to be enthusiastic too," she said.

Short is also a leader in nutritional research. She has developed computer software to

analyze an individual's daily caloric intake and expenditure and also serves as a nutritional consultant for collegiate and professional athletic teams.

NEA Awards \$200,000 Grant to Stage

The National Endowment for the Arts has made a \$200,000 challenge grant to Syracuse Stage. A three-year fund-raising campaign has been launched to generate funds to match the challenge.

"A challenge from the federal government represents on the highest level an endorsement of the work we have been doing," said Arthur Storch, producing artistic director. "I am confident, given the outstanding support that Syracuse Stage has had in the past, that we will be able to meet that goal."

Once matched, the grant will augment the stage's permanent endowment and artistic reserve, both designed to ensure financial security for the theater's plans to venture into new projects.

Education Lecture Honors Former Dean

A new lecture series has been established in the School of Education to honor Harry S. and Elva K. Ganders. Harry Ganders was dean of the school from 1930 to 1952 and remained a faculty member until 1960.

The series will bring to campus a prominent and distinguished speaker in the field of education each year. It is supported by the Ganders Memorial Fund, recently endowed by Phyllis Ganders Seibel of Wilmington, Delaware, and Joan Ganders Glassey of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dean Ganders is credited with developing the concepts of dual professorship and the all-University school of education at SU. He also developed the Syracuse chapter of Phi Delta Kappa and was instrumental in organizing the Central New York Study Council, School Board Institute, and SU's Office of Extended Campus.

"This is a marvelous experience for young blacks who are always wondering whether it's worth the effort and worth the delayed gratification to achieve and make the contribution," alumnus Charles Willie told *The New York Times*, which featured CBT II in its September 25 edition. "When these gatherings come about, they see that it is possible."

Voices of the Minority

Not long after CBT II brought together minority students of the past, minority students of the present were making news with a protest and sit-in at radio station WJPZ, an FM station owned and operated by students.

The sit-in at WJPZ was rooted in programming revisions made last summer. In an effort to increase its audience, station management moved WJPZ toward a popular-music playlist, and in the process a handful of special-interest programs were lost. Among them were *Street Beat* and *Love Flight*, both perceived as serving minority tastes and concerns.

Early in the fall semester, leaders in the Student Afro-American Society (SAS) lobbied WJPZ to reverse its decisions. A petition containing 600 signatures stated that WJPZ "should reflect the needs of all the students, not just a few." Station leaders refused to alter the on-air format, however, leading to SAS's demonstration.

The November 5 sit-in, at the Watson Theater Complex where WJPZ operates, lasted approximately 24 hours and involved roughly 100 minority students. It ended when WJPZ agreed to add 15 weekly hours of minority programming to its schedule, including three hours of public affairs programming, and to promote minority participation on the station's staff. Aspects of that agreement were still being discussed as the fall semester ended.

According to SAS leaders the sit-in is a reminder that institutions throughout the University—even student-owned and operated institutions—must attempt to

serve the interests of *all* their constituencies.

"This is not a just a black issue," said Stacy Glover, an SAS vice president. "It's a student-concern issue."

Balancing the Ranks

One way that SU tries to encourage cultural and racial balance is through the appointment of a racially and ethnically mixed faculty. It is not an easy thing to do because a relatively small number of minority students pursue the credentials necessary for faculty appointments. But last semester the University announced a new minority-faculty recruitment program that will help improve the situation.

The program supplements normal faculty recruiting procedures, inviting deans and department heads to share with the Office of Academic Affairs the names of potential minority faculty members and to work with Academic Affairs to complete their recruitment.

New faculty members recruited under the program must possess the appropriate academic credentials, naturally, but must also fulfill the need for increased minority representation

in particular fields. Additionally, they must be recruited for posts in which they will have contact with a large number of students.

"This program will focus principally on one of our greatest needs—namely, to attract black faculty members in those disciplines in which they will have the greatest intellectual impact," said Gershon Vincow, vice chancellor for academic affairs.

"There can be no doubt of the difficulty—or the importance—of this undertaking," he added. "The pool of potential minority faculty members is comparatively small in many fields. I anticipate that the campaign will continue for several years."

Bricks and Mortar

Syracuse University probably would not be Syracuse University without news of building plans and construction. Three such pieces of news arose last fall.

Syracuse may expand recreational facilities on campus soon if recommendations made in the University Senate prove feasible. A Senate committee has reported that current facilities

are inadequate due to increasing needs. In the past 10 years, participation in intramural sports has risen more than 40 percent; club sports, 200 percent.

The committee also has considered sites for the new facilities. It has suggested a renovation and expansion of Archbold Gymnasium to include racquetball courts, an indoor track, additional basketball courts, and new weight-training equipment. The report also recommends additional outdoor fields on North Campus among other things.

As of late last semester, financial implications of the report had not been sorted out. Only after the funding of such improvements is assured can the project proceed.

Funding is a little more certain for the planned Science and Technology Center. Federal and state commitments, both grants and loans, represent \$44 million of support for the building. Approximately \$8 million more must be raised to complete funding.

Meanwhile, plans for the building, which will house numerous research and teaching programs related to computers and computer applications, moved into the public eye. An extensive series of public

forums, on campus and in the community, accompanied development of the plans.

The plans, though tentative, nonetheless reflect the scope of the building project. The University has proposed a 200,000-square-foot building, to be located on a five-acre site between College Place and Comstock Avenue, across from Slocum Hall.

The building will have four stories above ground and another below. Part of the building will be recessed from the street, providing for a large courtyard, intended to complement the courtyard already present between Slocum and Sims halls.

In late December, the state granted final approval for the project. It was expected that planning would proceed quickly thereafter and that construction would begin as early as this spring.

The University's third building project, which may follow closely, is a new School of Art building partially funded by Trustee Dorothea Shaffer's commitment of \$3.25 million.

According to current proposals, the University expects to attach the building to Sims Hall and the Lowe Art Gallery.

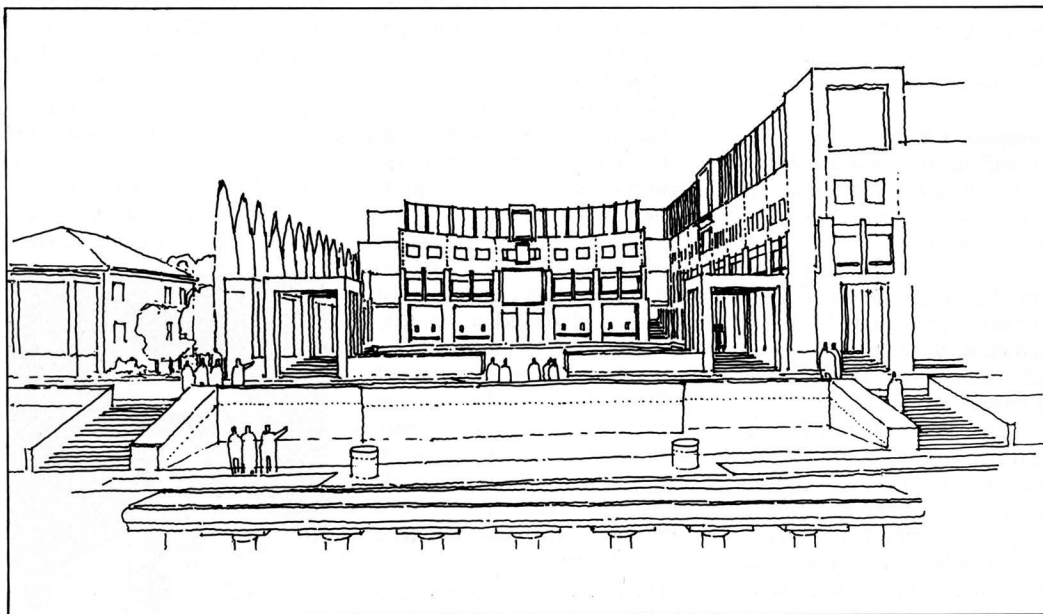
Other than the location, plans remain very general for the art building. The construction cost of the building has been estimated at \$10 million; it will contain roughly 90,000 square feet of space. There will be an accompanying sculpture garden and rotunda-style entrance.

No further details of the building plans were available by late last semester, though the University hopes to complete construction by fall 1989.

The Honor Is Theirs

Intellectual achievement, regarded with increasing ambivalence in the 1970s, is apparently making a comeback. There's no better proof than the all-University Honors Program, which is swiftly on the rise.

This academic year, roughly 150 freshmen have joined the program, compared to 90 last year. The program's offerings



The new Science and Technology Center will be located between College Place and Comstock Avenue. Shown above is the view across College Place from Slocum Hall. The northern (left) portion of the building is recessed from the street, creating a new courtyard to complement that between Slocum and Sims.

NEWSWORTHY

Articles About Books

"It has been nearly 40 years since anyone dared attempt a book like this—a comprehensive historical geography of North America—and no one before D.W. Meinig has embarked on such a project with so large an ambition."

That is how *The New York Times* introduced its review of Professor Donald W. Meinig's latest book, volume one of *The Shaping of America: A Geographical Perspective on 500 Years of History*. Reviewer William Cronon said Meinig's work "will remain a standard work in its field."

The Washington Post's review offered another perspective. "As a result of the soul-searching that [Meinig] and his colleagues have done, a kind of amalgam called historical geography has achieved respectability."

John Gwaltney, professor of anthropology, recently wrote *The Dissenters: Voices From Contemporary America*. Gwaltney writes about people who "rock the boat." The book examines 35 individuals who defended their beliefs regardless of the consequences.

In the November issue of *Psychology Today*, reviewer Alfie Kohn called Gwaltney's book "so compelling that we read on, savoring the tales of ordinary people becoming defiant and searching for clues as to why they refused to go along."

The book also got the attention of Peggy Cohill at KMOX radio in St. Louis, who featured Gwaltney as a guest on her late-night talk show. He was also interviewed on WGY in Schenectady, N.Y.

Jake T. W. Hubbard's new book, *The Race*, is another faculty book garnering media attention. In his book, Hubbard, a professor in SU's magazine department, recounts his 1984 transatlantic race in a home-made cutter. (For more on that experience, see page 43.)

The Washington Post wrote in its review, "We learn through Hubbard's entertaining blend of journalist's curiosity and journalist's introspection exactly

what it is like to sail a very slow boat in a very laid back manner across the ocean. . . . This [book] is fresh and new."

Across the country, the Portland *Oregonian* wrote, "Hubbard weaves a fascinating side tale of a lone British ship that fought a Spanish armada of 53 vessels to a standstill for more than 15 hours."

Press Box

Syracuse University's tradition of graduating top talents in sports-casting produced headlines in the October 13 issue of *USA Today*.

NBC's Bob Costas, a 1974 graduate, told reporter Rachel Shuster, "Somebody like me is incredibly lucky, although I'd like to think I was prepared enough to take advantage of my opportunities."

One of the opportunities Costas took advantage of at Syracuse was student broadcasting at WAER-FM. In addition to Costas, the radio station provided a training ground for Marty Glickman, Marv Albert, Len Berman, and Dick Stockton.

Senior Charlie Pallilo hopes to continue that tradition. He told *USA Today* that attending Syracuse will help him realize his dream. "It's just a professional atmosphere here. The facilities, the faculty . . . for what I want, I can't be at a better university."

Computer Clout

An individual who draws his or her conclusions from computer analysis is more confident about those conclusions.

In its "Business Bulletin" column August 21, *The Wall Street Journal* cited a study by Ralph Shangraw, assistant professor of public administration, that seems to indicate as much.

"Government officials in a recent Syracuse University study were surer of decisions made with the help of data obtained from a computer," wrote Lynn Asinof. "Those who used data from books and reports were more likely to change their minds, the study says."

Shangraw told *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, "We are

trying to determine whether the computer is a useful tool for decision making."

At Woods Hole

Work by Professor Bob Barlow of SU's Institute for Sensory Research attracted the attention of Associated Press science writer Paul Raeburn, who covered Barlow's summertime research at the Marine Biology Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

Barlow has discovered that circadian rhythms, or sleep-wake cycles, in horseshoe crabs are genetically set at 24 hours—not controlled by the rise and set of the sun. Barlow's discovery is the first to show that animals raised from birth in different light conditions would all develop circadian rhythms of 24 hours.

The AP dispatch was published by newspapers across the country and in Canada, including *The Washington Post*, the *Houston Chronicle*, the *Hartford Courant*, the *Milwaukee Sentinel* and the *Toronto Globe and Mail*. Barlow's work was also featured on WGBH television in Boston.

Historical Happening

An event that attracted scholars from around the world to the Syracuse campus last October also attracted coverage by *The New York Times*.

Reporter Colin Campbell listened as more than 100 scholars debated the impact that Leopold von Ranke, the 19th-century German historian, had on the study of history.

"The conference organizer, Prof. James Powell . . . argued that the intelligent discussion of politics owed so much to the study of history that Ranke might be said to have created a language of political discourse for modern democratic societies," wrote Campbell. "Some participants in the conference insisted, as people do at such events, that Ranke's spirit and beneficent influence were still very much alive."

The conference commemorated the 100th anniversary of Ranke's death and the University's acquisition of Ranke's private library.

—Darryl Geddes

to students haven't changed dramatically, according to Robert McClure, associate professor of political science, who directs the program. Rather, there are simply *more* of the types of students who like to enroll in the Honors Program.

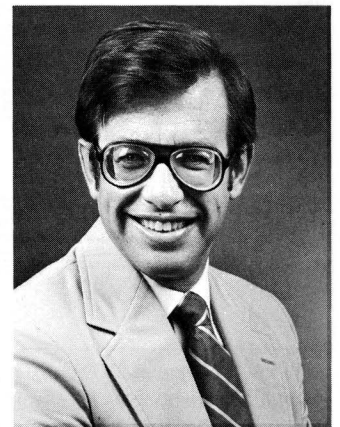
Those students, McClure says, are not necessarily the smartest (although many are), but they share two attributes: a broad interest in education ("This honors program has an interdisciplinary nature," he says) and a desire to participate.

One thing that is different about the Honors Program is McClure, who has been director only since August. Already one of University's senior and best-liked teachers, McClure says he decided to take on the additional responsibilities because he likes the role the program plays in the greater life of SU.

During past years, for example, the program served as a testing ground for new curricula. Experimental courses funded by the Mellon Foundation, which attempt to marry liberal and professional education, are being developed and tested under the auspices of the Honors Program.

There figures to be more of the same, McClure says. "This University is on the verge of an important advance in undergraduate studies," McClure says. "There is a genuine, exciting ferment going on in undergraduate education, and the Honors Program will be a part of that experience."

"The program can serve as a model for improving under-



Robert McClure

graduate education across campus, and as its director I have special opportunities to contribute to the debate." For example, the program already offers the type of lower-division seminars that are being considered for University-wide implementation.

The other reason that McClure took the job is a basic desire to associate himself with excellence. "The Honors Program offers an opportunity to share your energies with some of the very best and most motivated students we have at the University," he says. "They are a pleasure to work with."

A Dome and a City

For roughly five years, Syracuse University and the City of Syracuse have debated the tax status of the Carrier Dome—a debate that eventually carried the two into court. Now, at last, some conclusions have been drawn.

The debate arose in 1981, when then-Mayor Lee Alexander decided that the Carrier Dome should forfeit the tax-exempt status ordinarily associated with nonprofit universities because events such as concerts and professional sports were held there. The University protested, defending for all of higher education the sanctity of tax exemptions for colleges and universities; it sued the city to eliminate the building's property-value assessment.

Dozens of legal actions and counteractions ensued, which led eventually to a pair of State Supreme Court decisions. The first (June 1985) proclaimed the Dome to be taxable but only partially so, based on the revenue earned from certain "noneducational events"; the second (January 1986) greatly reduced the city's assessment of the building.

In January 1986, with new mayor Tom Young in office, University and city representatives began the negotiations that led, in December, to an agreement about the Dome and a new sense of mutual concern between SU and the city.

Under the agreement, the city exempts the Dome from taxation



The city-tax status of the Carrier Dome has finally been determined.

but keeps \$1.2 million the University paid under protest in 1984. In addition, the city will receive a 75-cent surcharge from each ticket sold to certain types of events, including concerts and professional sports. The city is guaranteed \$100,000 in annual revenues from this surcharge.

The arrangement has a few long-range effects. First, it assures the sanctity of the University's traditional tax-exemption—an important result for not only SU but also for colleges and universities nationwide. Second, it assures that the Dome will reclaim its power as a multi-functional facility; Chancellor Melvin A. Eggers expected concerts to return this spring.

The agreement also signals ever-improving cooperation between the city and the University, according to representatives of both. Chancellor Eggers said that the doors have been opened to numerous new opportunities for cultural and educational exchange.

It's a Zoo

And in the campus' lighter news:

Last summer, Onondaga County reopened the fully renovated Burnet Park Zoo, amid much-deserved hoopla. The zoo is a small modern wonder, and its reopening sparked the sort of community-wide goodwill ordinarily associated only with major holidays.

The reopening also gave Syracuse something called the Zoo Bus, which shuttles zoo-goers from downtown to the park. Originally a normal city bus, the Zoo Bus has been loudly redecorated with nearly life-size, full-color renderings of monkeys, lions, and even an elephant (covering a portion of the bus from wheel well to roof). Inside, the seats are painted in a leopard-skin pattern, and mechanically animated trophy heads hang throughout.

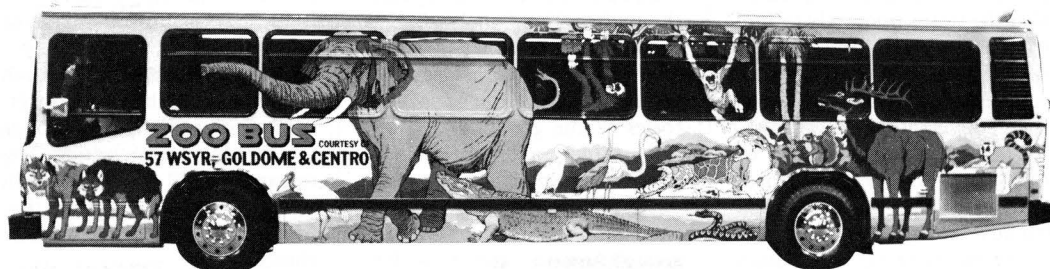
Last fall, as zoo attendance tapered off with the season, city

bus officials needed to decide how to make other use of this odd vehicle. We can assume that placing a perfectly good bus in storage wasn't appealing, and, though we weren't actually invited to take part, we like to imagine the conversation that led to the ultimate decision.

If you haven't already guessed, the Zoo Bus is doubling as the South Campus bus. Throughout the day, it can be seen pulling up to the Sims Hall bus stop. Exam-weary students, apparently oblivious to the irony, board for the winding ride back to Winding Ridge, Slocum Heights, Farm Acre Road, et al.

We would be remiss if we did not point out that, on its way to Skytop, the Zoo Bus stops at Manley Field House, former home of a different Syracuse zoo—the infamous "Manley Zoo," which was a small modern wonder in its own right.

—Dana L. Cooke



When the Zoo Bus isn't traveling to Burnet Park, it can be seen around campus.